

GERMAN SHIPS DESTROYED IN NORTH SEA BY BRITISH

BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE WILL BE STRENGTHENED

Kitchener Announces That
All Gaps in the Army Are
Being Filled Up.

NATIVE INDIA TROOPS CALLED INTO SERVICE

Germans Reported Retreating in
Eastern Prussia Before
Russians.

ARMIES SEEMINGLY INACTIVE

Frightful Exhaustion of Both Sides
Given as Probable
Reason.

LONDON, August 28 (4:30 P. M.).—Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, announced in the House of Lords to-day that in addition to the reinforcements which would be received from this country, the government had decided that the British army in France should be further increased. The troops to increase the forces were now on the way, he said. He added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled up.

That the employment of the native India troops was meant by Lord Kitchener was later confirmed by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India.

CAUSE OF INACTION
PARIS, August 28 (11:15 P. M.).—An official communication issued by the War Department to-night says:

"The situation on our front from the department of Zonne (Northwest France) to the Vosges remains the same to-day as yesterday.

"The German forces appear to have slackened their march."

The apparent inaction of the armies as indicated in the official statement is explained by the frightful exhaustion of both sides, who for days have been fighting furiously.

The losses of both armies are appalling, particularly those of the Germans. As an illustration of the casualties among the German regiments, the One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Forty-second, lost so heavily that they were made up and of that only sixty men now remain.

**NATIVE INDIA TROOPS
WILL FIGHT FOR ENGLAND**
LONDON, August 28 (Native troops from India are on their way to increase the British forces in France. This was announced to-day in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, and by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

Lord Kitchener said that in addition to reinforcements which would be received from this country, the government had decided that the British army in France should be further increased. The troops to increase the forces were now on the way, he said. He added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled up.

The Marquis of Crewe said that the native soldiers should fight by the side of their comrades in the British army, and that they had been a disappointment to India if they had been delayed from taking part in the war in Europe.

The Marquis asserted that in spite of heavy drafts on the Indian army, the Indian frontiers will be fully secured.

"It has been deeply impressed on the government that the wonderful wave of enthusiasm and loyalty at present passing over India, largely is due to the desire of the Indian people that Indian soldiers should stand side by side with their comrades in the British army."

"Our army will thus be reinforced by soldiers, high-souled men, of brave training, and I am certain they will give the best possible account of themselves."

"Of course, we all know that India does not possess an inexhaustible reservoir of troops, and the defense of India must be a primary consideration, not only to India, but to us. As regards the risk of internal troubles, I believe the enthusiasm which pervades all classes and races in India will render anything of the sort impossible."

"That enthusiasm has found vent in many different ways—in some cases by large gifts for the service of the troops in the field. I was told yesterday by the Viceroy of India that the principal Indian princes had sent a gift of 50 lac rupees (about \$2,500,000) for the use of the troops in the field."

"I feel confident that the action we take will meet with a most enthusiastic reception in India, and I believe it will be approved by your lordships, the House of Commons, and by public opinion here generally."

RUSSIAN REGIMENT
LONDON, August 28 (12:30 A. M.).—The Russian embassy at St. Petersburg received advices from Sir Peterburg that the Russians had occupied Allen-



COUNT OKUMA,
JAPANESE
PRIME
MINISTER

PHOTOGRAPH
UNDERWOOD &
UNDERWOOD N.Y.

BELGIAN CITY OF LOUVAIN DESTROYED BY GERMANS

Without Injury and Without Listening
to Protest, Kaiser's Men
Burn Town.

NOTABLE CITIZENS KILLED

Formal Protest Against Action as
Violation of International Law and
Laws of Humanity, Submitted to
Secretary Bryan.

LONDON, August 28 (7:30 P. M.).—The War Information Bureau announces the following:

"The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs reports that on Tuesday a German army corps, after receiving a check, withdrew in disorder to the city of Louvain. The Germans on guard at the entrance of the city, mistaking the nature of this incursion, fired upon their countrymen, whom they mistook for Belgians."

"In spite of all the denials from the authorities, the Germans, in order to cover their mistake, pretended that it was the inhabitants who had fired on them, whereas the inhabitants, including the police, all had been disarmed more than a week before."

"Without injury and without listening to any protest, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately. The inhabitants were ordered to leave their dwellings, and some were made prisoners. The women and children were placed on trains, the destination of which was not known, and soldiers with bombs set fire to all parts of the city. The splendid Church of St. Pierre, the university buildings, the library and scientific establishments were delivered to the flames."

"Several notable citizens were shot. The city, which had a population of 45,000, and was the intellectual metropolis of the low countries, now is a heap of ashes."

PROTEST AGAINST BURNING OF LOUVAIN

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Formal protest against the burning of Louvain by German troops as a violation of international law and the laws of humanity was submitted to the State Department late to-day by Belgian Minister Havens.

The minister was deeply moved when he left Secretary Bryan's office. "I bring this knowledge to the United States," said the minister, "for it is not only Belgium that has to mourn. This thing concerns the whole world."

The loss of the old Church of St. Pierre was mentioned. In conclusion, the message ran as follows:

"Americans, many of whom have followed courses at this illustrious university, and have there received such cordial hospitality, cannot remain insensible to this outrage on the rights of humanity and civilization, which is unprecedented in history."

Louvain, which lies in the famous Province of Brabant, of which it was the capital in the fourteenth century, was the seat of the Duke of Brabant in the sixteenth century. The university was founded by Duke John IV, of Brabant, in 1222. Experts called the Church of St. Pierre, "the richest and most delicate example of pointed Gothic architecture in the country."

The latest advices do not state the exact amount of damage. German reports differ from the Belgian version.

BIG SUM FOR RED CROSS

Proceeds of Fete at Newport Expected
to Net \$35,000.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 28.—A fete held to-day and to-morrow at Newport, the residence of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, for the benefit of the International Red Cross, is expected to net \$35,000. The money is to be used for the assistance of families of men who have gone to the European war.

MANY OBSTACLES IN WAY OF ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS

Germans Enormously Multiply Difficulties Placed by Nature in
East Prussia.

KAISER'S FORCES IN RETREAT

Fling Away Their Arms and Ammunition, and Even Their Food.
Indications Are That There Are No
More Trained Troops.

LONDON, August 28 (6:25 A. M.).—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Post describes the difficulties nature has placed in the way of the Russian advance in East Prussia, and says the Germans have enormously multiplied those difficulties by a modern adaptation of the age-old methods, lakelets and marshes were sown with rifle pits, and wherever practicable roads of felled timber were placed. Everywhere there are formidable wire entanglements.

"We have no exact information," the correspondent continues, "of how many army corps Germany left to oppose the Russian advance. Perhaps there were seven, and possibly only five. Whatever their number, they are retreating under cover of the fortress of Konigsberg, and one is in full flight on Osterode."

"All four flung away in retreat their arms and ammunition and even their food."

"The Russian armies, by forced marches, have driven a wedge between the German forces. So demoralizing was the Russian commander's strategy that the German forces abandoned their entrenched position on the Angerapp without a fight."

"The authorities of East Prussia have caught the panicky feeling from Germany's armies. It is reported that the commandant of Marienberg has ordered the inhabitants to evacuate the country, while at Elbing the sluices were opened with the object of flooding the country to prevent the Russian advance. There are methods of despair, and indeed, pretty certainly, that Germany has no more trained troops to oppose the Russians."

"With the true eyes for strategy which mark the born commander of men, Grand Duke Nicholas has abandoned to its fate everything everywhere which did not lend itself to the attainment of a single aim of locating, attacking and crushing the enemy's main force. In accordance with this policy, quite half of Poland was left bare of Russian troops, and all public servants of Russia's state were warned to quit homes when the Germans advanced."

"Both the Austrians and Germans accepted the invitation to this easy conquest. There were no soldiers anywhere to meet the German invaders."

(Continued on Third Page.)

ACCEPT NOTES SECURED BY WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

McAdoo Will Take Them at 75 Per
Cent of Face Value as Basis
for Currency.

COMMITTEE APPROVES PLAN

Recommends That Cotton, Tobacco
and Naval Stores Be Marketed as
Deliberately as Possible Until
There Is Normal Exportation Again

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Secretary McAdoo's plan to accept as a basis for currency notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton, tobacco and naval stores at 75 per cent of their face value, was approved to-night in a report by the special committee appointed by the conference of representative planters, bankers, manufacturers and dealers held here August 24-25.

The committee recommended that every effort be made to assist producers in holding their cotton for a price that will minimize their losses to the channels of foreign trade are reopened. Eight cents a pound was suggested as a fair basis for loans on cotton.

The committee recommended that every effort be made to assist producers in holding their cotton for a price that will minimize their losses to the channels of foreign trade are reopened. Eight cents a pound was suggested as a fair basis for loans on cotton.

The report, which was submitted to Secretary McAdoo, follows:

"1. That the committee entirely approve of and congratulate you upon the announcement made by you yesterday afternoon, that notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton and tobacco and naval stores, and having not more than four months to run, will be adopted as a basis for the issue of currency to the members of the National Currency Association at 75 per cent of the face value of said notes."

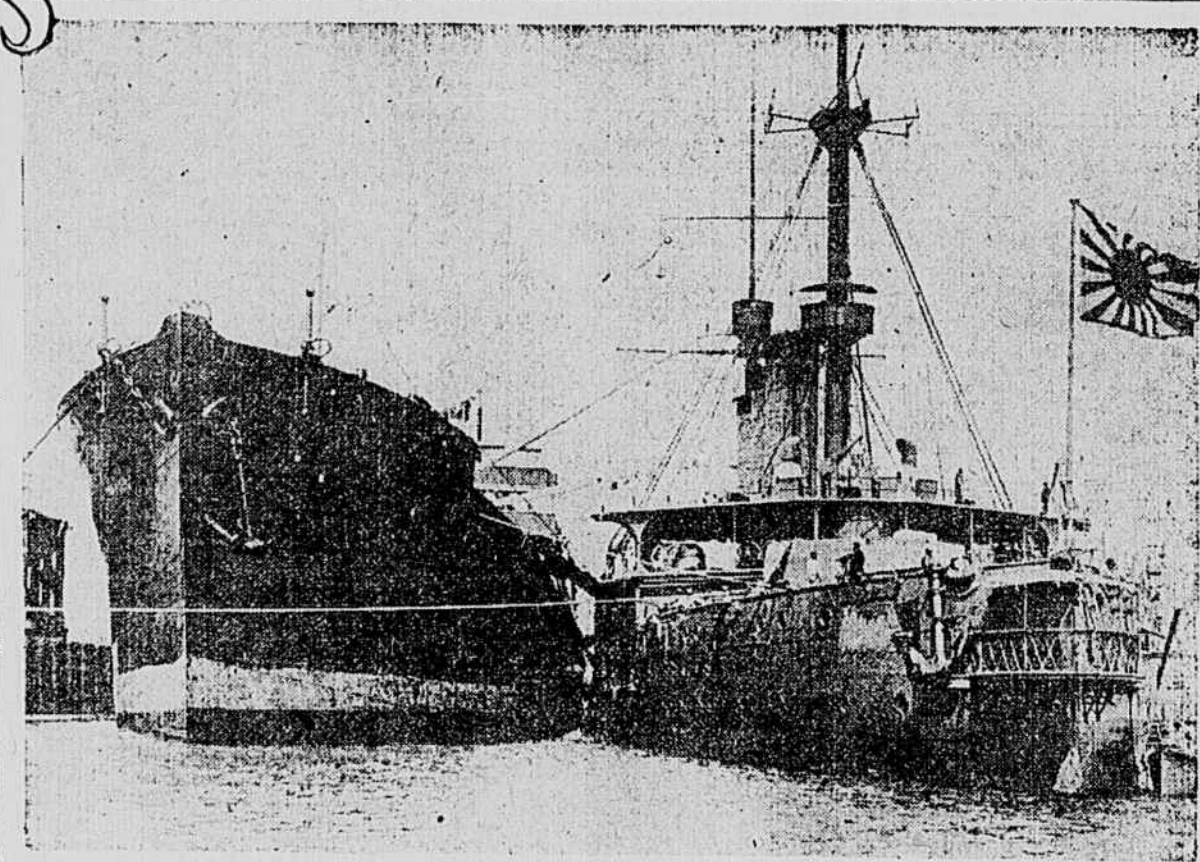
"2. That it is the sense of the committee that cotton, tobacco and naval stores should be marketed as deliberately as possible, until they can again be exported in normal quantity, and that when properly conditioned should be warehoused with responsible consignees, and should be sold in accordance with the plan proposed, and be properly insured against loss or damage by fire."

"3. That warehouse receipts for these commodities are proper collateral for loans by banks, and should be so accepted with such limitations as to margin, protection and valuation as conservative bankers may in their discretion deem necessary."

"4. That the average market value of middling cotton for the past six years has been in excess of 12 cents per pound; that the committee is informed that the cost of producing cotton averages throughout the United States about 8 1/2 cents a pound; that it is a rule of economics that the production of staple commodities will decrease if they continue unsalable at less than the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit; that cotton does not deteriorate when properly warehoused, and is not subject to years after it is picked as when it is first gathered; that it can, therefore, be carried over until the restoration of normal business conditions enables the world's consumption to absorb it. The committee is, therefore, of the opinion that every effort should be made to assist the producers to hold their cotton for a price that will minimize their loss as far as possible, until such time as the channels of foreign trade shall be reopened. That loans upon cotton, made upon a basis of 8 cents per pound for middling, less such margin as the lender shall consider necessary, will afford reasonable protection to bankers, and will greatly facilitate the financing of our most important export crop in the present emergency."

"5. That in suggesting 8 cents per pound for middling cotton as a basis for loans, it is not the purpose of the committee to convert the idea that that figure represents in their opinion the intrinsic value of cotton, but that it is sufficient in their judgment to meet the requirements of the situation and

(Continued on Second Page.)



JAPANESE CRUISER IZUMO COALING AT SAN DIEGO.
PHOTO UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD N.Y.

FORMIDABLE DEFENSES PROTECT CITY OF PARIS

Military Experts Recognize Fortifications as Among Strongest in World.

COMMITTEE APPROVES PLAN

Recommends That Cotton, Tobacco
and Naval Stores Be Marketed as
Deliberately as Possible Until
There Is Normal Exportation Again

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The fortifications of Paris and their ability to resist a siege is receiving the close attention of military observers, now that Paris is the announced objective of the German forces, and the French ministry of war is strengthening the city's defenses.

The general character of the city's detailed defenses are well known to military experts, who recognize them as among the strongest fortifications in the world.

The fortifications consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city—first, the solid wall of masonry, eighteen feet high extending for twenty-two miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals of two miles beyond the wall, and making a circuit of the city thirty-four miles long; and third, an outer circle of forts extending for twenty-two miles beyond the wall.

Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defense in itself. The wall around Paris and the seventeen detached forts, two miles beyond the wall, were built by Louis Philippe. They sustained the German siege of 1870-71, and the outer forts since have been greatly strengthened. The third line of forts are of modern construction, with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner wall about Paris surrounds the best known and most important sections of the city. Outside of the wall, a circle of suburbs extends for many miles, among which are dotted the forts of the second and third line of defenses, protecting them and the approaches to the capital. The wall, contains ninety-three bastions and sixty-seven gates.

FORCE OF 500,000

The second line of forts includes the famous fortress of Mont Valerien, which was the center of attack in the German siege of 1870. South of the city is the row of forts at Ivry, Brie, Mont Rouge, Vanves and Issy. North and east of the city are three great forts around St. Denis, and two others at Fort Aubervilliers and Fort Charenton, commanded the approaches of the great wood of Bondy. The outer circle of forts of the modern type have from twenty-four to sixty heavy guns, and 66 to 1,200 men each. In all, the three lines of defenses require 170,000 men to operate them, not counting troops assembled within the city. According to military experts, it would require a force of 500,000 men to invest these defenses.

General Von Moltke, field marshal of the German forces at the time of the siege of 1870-71, states in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consisted of more than 2,627 pieces, including 200 of the largest caliber of naval ordnance.

There were 500 rounds for each gun and a reserve of 2,000,000 kilograms of powder. Von Moltke points out that the bombardment of a fortified place in the heart of an enemy's country is difficult if not impossible, unless the invader is master of the railways or waterways by which heavy siege artillery can be brought up. He explains the failure to bombard Paris, at the outset of the former siege, by saying it would have required 300 heavy guns with 500 rounds for each gun. The movement forward of these heavy guns would have required 4,500 four-wheeled wagons, and 10,000 horses, which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their big siege guns, attacking the

(Continued on Third Page.)

GERMAN AEROPLANE OVER SEA

Several Shots Drop Around One of
Cruisers, Which Departs at
Full Speed.

RESERVISTS FROM DISTANT PART OF CHINA STILL ENTERING FORTRESS,

Which, It Is Estimated, Will Be
Able to Last Eight Months.

TSING TAU, CHINA, August 28 (11:44 A. M.).—Two small Japanese cruisers yesterday drew the first shots from the Tsing Tau fortifications. Several shots dropped around one of the cruisers, whereupon the vessel fired one shot in reply and withdrew. It is reported that one German shell found its mark.

The Japanese vessels approached evidently with the purpose of reconnoitering. They were within seven miles and plainly visible. Several shots from the forts dropped around the leading cruiser, whereupon the vessels veered aside and departed at full speed, after firing one shot.

During the engagement a German aeroplane flew over the sea. It is estimated here that the forts will be able to last eight months.

GERMAN RESERVISTS

ENTERING KIAUCHAU
KIAUCHAU, SHAN TUNG, CHINA,
August 27 (delayed).—German reservists from distant parts of China are still entering Tsing Tau. Many of them are along the railway between the Wei Hsien, Province of Shan Tung, and Tsing Tau. The first German outposts are at a village twelve miles from Tsing Tau. It is there that the bridge has been broken.

The outer line of defense runs from the small River Litson through the mountains, about eight miles from Tsing Tau. This line is now strongly fortified, and the real defense probably will be made across a narrow neck of land, only three-quarters of a mile long, three miles from Tsing Tau. The mountains within this line are named Moltkeberg, Bismarckberg and Hilberg. Powerful guns are in position on the slopes leading to these mountains. The defenses are strengthened by barbed wire entanglements, and mines on the plains between the two ranges of mountains, while trees have been felled and villages burned.

The Germans will easily take the outer range of defenses, after which an artillery duel will follow between the attacking force and the forts on the mountains.

WILL BE ABLE TO HOLD

TSING TAU WITH SAFETY
PEKING, August 28.—Military men here say that the warships of the allies, including the Australian Dreadnought expected in China waters soon, will be able to bombard Tsing Tau with safety.

Admiral Kato, commander of the Japanese fleet, cabled to the Japanese embassy here to-day, reads:

"I hereby declare that on this 27th day of August, 1914, the entire coast extending from 120 degrees 10 minutes east and 35 degrees 34 minutes north to 123 degrees 16 minutes east and 36 degrees 7 minutes north (the entire coast of the leased territory of Kiauchau), has been placed in a state of blockade by a competent force of His Imperial Majesty's ships under my command, and that the said blockade continues in force, and, further, that the neutral vessels in the zone of

(Continued on Third Page.)

LAST POPULAR MOUNTAIN EXCURSION

Southern Railway, September 1 to Asheville and Western North Carolina. The Land of the Sky. 10-day limit. \$9.00 round trip. Inquire 27 E. Main Street, Madison 272.

CLASH OF FLEETS RESULTS IN HEAVY LOSS FOR KAISER

Two Cruisers and Two Torpedo
Boats Sunk, and
Others Badly Battered.

INITIAL BATTLE AT SEA OCCURS OFF HELGOLAND

Few Fatalities Reported on
English Battleships
Engaged.

GERMAN LOSSES NOT STATED

Fight Is at Point of Great Strategic
Value for Teuton
Forces.

Victory With British in First Fight at Sea

Fleets of Great Britain and Germany at last have come to grips, and, according to the reports from London, victory lay with the British.

In a battle with British warships off the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, yesterday, the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and two torpedo boats sunk, while another of their cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered.

The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a vessel, and declared there were few fatalities on board the vessels of their fleet. The German casualties were not stated.

The Island of Heligoland, which lies forty-five miles off the mouth of the Elbe and Weser, always has been regarded a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser's German fleet, and otherwise in the naval defense of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the flower of the German navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouth of the Elbe and Weser, and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Again last night there was a paucity of news concerning the naval warfare in the North Sea. The French War Office in a statement issued late last night, stating that the situation along its lines Friday was the same as Thursday, adding that the German navy apparently have slackened their march."

"That was all."

From England there came not even a word officially concerning the fighting on land.

One of the important announcements of yesterday was made by the Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords, that the British navy would draw on the navy forces in British India to reinforce her armies in Europe.

The German navy at Tsing Tau fired on two Japanese cruisers, and one of the cruisers was said to have been damaged.

Louvain, Belgian town of 50,000 inhabitants, and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal for alleged firing on German soldiers by Belgian citizens. The Belgian claim, however, that the people of Louvain did not commit the hostile act charged, but that it was the Germans themselves who fired on their fellow-countrymen.

Because of the nonpayment of a war levy of \$400,000,000, the Germans, it is said, threaten to seize the art treasures of the museums in the Brussels Museum.

Advices from Chinese coastal cities report the sinking of the German torpedo-boat destroyer S-80 by the British battlecruiser HMS Blenheim, and the seizure of various German merchantmen as prizes.

German reservists are said to be pouring into Tsing Tau from various parts of China to aid in the defense of the German station.

GERMAN LOSSES NOT STATED

Few Fatalities Reported on
English Battleships
Engaged.

GERMAN LOSSES NOT STATED

Few Fatalities Reported on
English Battleships
Engaged.

GERMAN LOSSES NOT STATED

Few Fatalities Reported on
English Battleships
Engaged.

GERMAN LOSSES NOT STATED

Few Fatalities Reported on
English Battleships
Engaged.

GERMAN LOSSES NOT STATED

Few Fatalities Reported on
English Battleships
Engaged.

GERMAN LOSSES NOT STATED

Few Fatalities Reported on
English Battleships
Engaged.

GERMAN LOSSES NOT STATED

Few Fatalities Reported on
English Battleships
Engaged.